INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 31, 1850.

PORK PACKING IN THE WEST -We have taken considerable pains in obtaining from reliable sources, the number of hogs slaughtered and packed at the principal points in the West, during the past season. The means are not at hand to approximate the weight with equal facility as with numbers. On the whole, so far as our examination extends, the falling off in weight is greater than that in numbers. This may be accounted for thus, taking central Indiana as our guide: The operations of speculators at the east, consisting of harping on one string-"Pork dull ;" "prices of pork on the decline;" &c., &c., echoed and re-echoed throughout the land, caused many a raiser to "look pairing the Cumberland Dam, in the Ohio River, came out for himself;" and notwithstanding the salt monopolists, in concert with their brother speculators, at once raised its price, the former had the good sense Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special to secure a supply, and pack their own pork. This order of the day, being Mr. Foote's resolution declarhas been done to a very considerable extent.

The packing may be estimated as follows:

At Cincinnali,	
At Louisville, (including Jeffersonville	
and New Albany,)184,000	
At Chillicothe, O., 32,000	
At Hamilton, O.,15,000	
At Burlington, Iowa,	
At Alton, Ill.,	
At Evansville, Ind.,12,830	
At Lafayette,40,000	
At Terre Haute,	
At Vincennes,	
At Clinton, 14,000	
At Attica,8,000	
At Williamsport,	
At Covington,	
At Perrysville,	
At Eugene,	
At Newport,	
At Logansport,	
At Delphi,	
At Indianapolis,16,000	
There have been orders here for more than 5,000	
more could they have been obtained. The number	į

more could they have been obtained. The number That authority is derived from various sources. Evemore could they have been obtained. The number ry construction of the Constitution which would give slaughtered and packed here is less than that of last a foreign Legislature power every other social year. This is caused mainly by the better prices and political question in the Territory. If it were given on the Wabash at the opening of the season, intended to give Congress unlimited power of legiswhich induced many to drive to that point from our lation over Territories, it would have been so expressimmediate vicinity, and accounts for the increase of ed. He then entered upon an analysis of the various the business in the Wabash valley. We have not noticed that the aggregate packed in Madison has been Territories. given.

We are taking some pains to prepare for full information on this important branch of trade; and the subscribers to the Sentinel will do well to extend its circulation among those interested. They will gain keeper, by it next season.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Madison Courier of the 24th, from which we con-

senson of 1849-50. The number packed here last - The Provident sent in a message, in answer to the * * Total slaughtered in Madison, 86,709.

closed at \$3.25. Average price of the season, \$2.75. or control any Convention in making or modifying At the points for whose stuff Madison is an outlet, their domestic institutions," viz: Indianapolis, Greenwood, Columbus, Lexington, Paris, Dupout, and Vernon, there is a falling off of 10,000 head; so that there will be a deficiency in granting to every male citizen of the U. S. a quarter

See the news from Oregon. We observe, by the way, that the New York Tribune, through some base correspondent, has commenced a tirade of cal- forming territorial governments. umny against Gen. Lane. This is perfectly in character. From this time out, we shall expect any quantity of falsehood and slander against him; and that the honest Tribune will play a leading part in the in which it may be placed. But to maintain this matter. But all this will not avail, any more than it proud position, this integrity of political existence on did against General Jackson.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION. - During the last few months, bills have passed as follows: Maine exempts a homestend to the value of \$500, and, in the home- sidera ions of interest which hold us together. Sad stead, personal property to that amount. Vermont will be the day when the first drop of blood is shed exempts a homestead to the value of \$500; Iowa and in preservation of this Umon. That day need never Minnesota, 40 acres of land, or a lot; California, 320 acres of land or a lot worth \$2,000; Deseret, it is said, secures a home to every family. Georgia, Tex- but if powers offensive to one portion of the country as, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, had previously enacted similar laws. Other

The bill which passed the Senate of Illinois at its late session, (and it is said will pass the House at the visits the sins of nations. Now, sir, as a mere pracnext assembling of the Legislature,) exempts from sale, for debt, forty acres of land used for agri- viso worth the hazard at which alone it can be securcultural purposes, and not included in any town plat, There should be great advantages, inestimable tion of the debtor, a quantity of land not exceeding forced upon the country. Can any man say that one-fourth of an acre, within a recorded plat, city, or village, and the dwelling house thereon, occupied by the head of a family residing on the same.

The bill contains the following provision: "Such this Congressional interference with the rights of the exemption shall not extend to any mechanics' and people of territories. The object arowed is to prelaborers' lien, or any mortgage thereon lawfully ob-tained; but such mortgage or other alienation of cumot, and I believe there are very lew here or eisesuch land by the owner thereof, if a married man, where that think it can. The Wilmot Proviso is shall not be valid without the signature of his wife," urged upon the ground of its expediency; it is op-

Convention Bill.

We have space for but a word of comment. The statute book ! I will engage in no such crusade great interests involved in the action of the people against the South, from whatever motives it originathis year, should impel every honest democrat to exert himself to the utmost, in favor of liberal and cor- try, and when I cannot do this, I shall cease to have rect principles. And the most efficient way of do- any duty here to perform. My sentiments upon the ing this, is to increase the circulation of Democratic Wilmot Proviso are now before this Senate. I am public consideration. Hurry up the list!

fall in company with Mr. W. J. Brown, and talked to become the Organ of Indiana Democracy."

This may all be true, for aught we know; but we self, by surrendering the trust I can no longer fulfil." will take this occasion to inform our neighbor, that Mr. Cass concluded. he never approached the owners of the establishment on the subject. Ruscals generally avoid us, or find Dam was passed. fault with our course.

The Parke County Whig is wonderfully troubled about Gov. Wright's vetoes this winter, and talks about "veto No. 2." We would like to know how and well-timed speech in defence of the resolution, he obtained his information on the subject of the vetoing of more than one measure this winter? He talks about a Democratic Legislature requiring such the day for to-morrow. restraint. Wonder if the Parke County Whig is House .- A resolution was adopted, after consideron the veto of Gov. Wright, 26 of them voted to sustain the veto? If he does not know this fact, he should have been ashamed of the imputations which message, which elicited a pretty sharp debate. he maker; and if he did not, he should in justice to Mr. Siddon said he had looked into the documents his party, now make the admission. But shame on accompanying the message, and he felt bound to say. such a man! who talks about "arrogant assumption there was no truth in the remark of the President. of power," by the Governor, while he does not pub- fairs of California. He then read extracts proving the Govennor was right or wrong.

Indiana Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

BY TELEGRAPH. Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1850. SENATE.-The Bill making an appropriation for reup and was discussed

Mr. Clay spoke in its favor. The subject was passed over informally, and the ing it to be the duty of Congress to provide Territori-

al Governments for the Territories Mr. Cass, at great length, addressed the Senate on the question of the Wilmot Proviso. He commenced by stating there were two questions involved in the controversy respecting the Wilmot Proviso. First, as to its Constitutionality, and secondly, as to its expediency. He would confine himself principally to the question of its Constitutionality, and afterwards of its expediency. He commenced by considering the general power Congress had to legislate over distant Territories, quoting various authorities in favor of it. This claim of unlimited legislation, he considered, had led to our revolutionary struggle. He had listened with amazement to the subtle discussions on subjects as if the rights of society were everything, and the rights of man nothing. It is a revival of the dispute between Great Brittain and her Colonies, in which we have taken the place of the former. He drew distinctions between the rights of unlimited legislation over distant regions which have no representation, and the right to organize a government, leaving the details to the people. In the District of Columbia, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, but there were peculiar reasons for that arising out of the sitnation of the District and the nature of the original Federal compact. There is no clause of the Constitution which gives Congress express power to pass any Law respecting Slavery in the Territories .-

At 3 o'clack Mr. Cass gave way for Executive Ses-

House,-An ineffectual attempt was made to reconsider the vote postponing the election of Door-

The Speaker decided, it would be in order to offer motion appointing a temporary Door-keeper, and Postmaster, but could not go into an election unti the time expired, Match, 1851.

dense the following:

A lengthy discussion ensued, relative to the appointment temporarily of a new, or the continuation Hogs slaughtered and packed in this city during the

year was 91,500, showing a decrease of 4.791. * * resolution of inquiry, respecting the Government of California, which was read. The President says, af-Of the above hogs, 18,600 were packed for the ter explaining the matter, "I did not hesitate to ex-London and Liverpool markets, and shipped direct to press to the people of those territories, my desire those ports; 28,200 were packed for New York ac- that each should if prepared to comply with the recount, on orders; 7,000 were bought and packed by quirements of the United States Constitution apply for Baltimore merchants; and the balance were mostly admission into the Union, but I did not authorize the bought and packed by our own dealers on their own establishment of any such government without the consent of Congress nor did I authorize any govern-The market opened at \$2,50 per 100 lbs. net, and ment agent to influence the election of delegates,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. Senate.-Mr. Webster submitted a resolution the shipments from this point of equal to 15,000 hogs. section of public land, who settles upon and cultivates the same three years. It hes over. The Senate resumed the special order of the day,

being the consideration of Foote's resolution for Mr. Cass having the floor, resumed, and concluded his remarks on the Wilmot Proviso. "I believe this Union will survive all the dangers with which it may be menaced, however trying the circumstances which so much, for us, and the world depends, we must avoid those sectional questions so much and so forcibly deprecated by the Father of his country, and cultivate a spirit of mutual regard, adding to the concome if the same spirit of compromise and concession by each, for the feelings of all, which animated our fathers, continues to animate us and our children; and of doubtful obligation, to say the least of it, are to be exercised by another and under circumstances of peculiar excitement, this confederacy may be rent in twain, leaving another example of that judicial blindness with which God in his providence sometimes tical question, is the legislative adoption of this Proed, and over the obstacles I have briefly alluded to ! they correspond at all with the magnitude of cvil which must follow in their trained. For myself, I do not believe the slightest good will result, or would result under the most favorable circumstances, from posed upon the ground of its unconstitutionality. Now, is the contest worth the cost, to place this bar-We publish this important bill in this day's paper. | ren, and as I believe, unconstitutional Proviso on the

newspapers,-the State Sentinel among the number. precluded from voting in conformity with them. I We shall soon present important propositions, for lo vote in favor of this measure. I am a believer in the right of instruction when exercised under proper circumstances. I acknowledge the obligation of the The Indiana Journal, in speaking of B. F. Brown, instructions I have received and cannot act in opposiof Ohio, who is charged with forgery, says that "the tion to them, nor can I act in opposition to my own above gentlemen, if we mistake not, was here last convictions of the true meaning of the constitution. When the time comes and I am required to vote upon largely about purchasing the Sentinel establishment a territorial government, I shall know how to reconthis measure, as a practical one, on a bill providing cile my duty to the Legislature, with my duty to my-

> Mr. Butler took the floor for to-morrow. The bill providing for the repair of the Cumberland

> WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1850. SENATE.-The Vermont slavery resolution came up for consideration, when

Mr. Phelps, who had the floor, made a moderate

which occupied most of the session. On motion of Mr. Butler, the bill providing for the recapture of fugitive slaves was made the order of

aware of the fact, that out of 40 whig votes, given able debate, allowing ninety days to collect testimo-

The House then took up the President's Territorial that the Adminstration had not interfered in the af-

The total number of fires which occurred in the city lish the veto message, that his readers might exam- that the President had advised the formation of a of New York during the year 1849 is stated at 295. ine for themselves and judge for themselves whether State Government for California, and usurped the The Post estimates the loss of property by fire during Legislative power, which now places Congress under | the year at more than \$1,000,000.

R. PORTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 31, 1850.

dently no Constitutional lawyer, but a brave soldier, Col. Benton's last speech, at Favette, Missonri, and had been deceived by his Cabinet.

Letter from Oregon.

OREGON CITY, September 5, 1849. by have done it much haim; they to often reflected peremptorily refused; the interested policy of the Hudson's Bry Company, worth here about upon an average of eighty-five dollars per thousand feet. This trade to our citizens is worth more than the gold mines to California. It is inexhaustible, and it forever—and that Mr. Calhoun had hinted a new grass and grazing, and quite equals any part of the West The result was the suppression of Morehead's resolufor all the vegetable productions excepting corn, which will not grow well this side the Cascade Range of mountains. The health is fine and the scenery is beautiful. Governor you. I enclose you by this mail his message to the Legislative Assembly. It is a sensible document. The Governor is deservedly popular among the people of all classes. I hope you will be in a hurry about writing to me—I want to hear

the news bodly I wish I had my family here, but the journey in after them is quite long, and I do not know whether dear that if it were not that the money to pay it with is as plenty as the sands of the sea, no one could live. I have had a letter from William II. Dusham and the company he is with; they had get along well, he wrote me on the 15th of July and hoped to get to California 15th September; not one of them came to Oregon; we understand by the emigrants, however, that are coming in, that there will be a large emigration to this territory this year. The whole Every thing is plentiful that one wants to live on, but moncy is still more so. The state of things in the country ope-

Farmers, just read the following, not only on ac- his duty to support it, and doubles guilt of he does not. count of its immense importance to the world at large. but to show you how you can benefit the rest of mankind by furnishing us wood while you may in payment for the State Sentinel.

[Erom the Washington Union.] AN IMPORTANT INVENTION .- The following comnumication was handed to us by the author, Rufus Porter, Esq., who is well known to us as the former editor of the Scientific American, and as a man well ders the master, commits a great crime; it would be versed in a knowledge of the arts and inventions .- greater if he had begged admittance for the night. He is a man of superior intelligence and of great honesty of character, and we do not hesitate to say, fence to the master, and then in breach of a sacred that may fact stated upon his own knowledge may be rite, and sided by the admission he had gained, should relied upon implicitly. We do not know whether all creen upon him and hill him. Part a free purpose him and hill him. the great results which he anticipates from the invention which he describes can be realized: but he has then under oath to support the Constitution, nor occustated to us some remarkable facts, the results of his own experiments, which would seem to justify the anticipations in which he indufges. If the invention shall turn out to be what the inventors now promise themselves it will be, it is certainly a most wonderful of trust, in addition to treason. Senators have been discovery, and will create a new era in the arts and expelled for suspected infidelity to the Union; and

Messes, Errors. - I am authorized to announce the discovery and practical test of the most important scientific invention ever yet produced or brought to lions to the benefit of mankind, especially to the sent of the Senators from Texas. American community.

horse power, Mr. Paine produces two hundred cubic the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso." stove, both adapted to the burning of these gasses, pursuit, abiit evasit, erupit. have been invented, and measures taken for securing

gant, now in full operation, and publicly exhibited, was proposed with the greatest enthusiasm as the and may be expected to exhibit the same in this city next candidate of the democratic party for President within twenty days. The only actual expense of of the United States. We have but slight persona warming houses by this apparatus is that of winding acquaintance with Gen. Lane, but his public acts up a weight, (like the winding up of a clock) once a show him to be a man of no ordinary capacity. He day; and the heat produced may be as easily gradu-ated and regulated as the flame of a common gas burn-called upon to fill. He is, by birth, a Kentuckian. er. No smoke whatever is produced, but a very small He has been several times a member of the Legislaquantity of steam, sufficient to supply the requisite ture of his adopted State, and occupied a high stand meisture to the atmosphere. In its application to the amongst the ablest representatives of that State. His production of steam power, it will reduce the expense gallant bearing in the Mexican war has given him a engines, and induce the establishment of thousands of the office so judidiciously conferred upon him by Presimanufacturing mills, reduce the expense of travel- dent Polk. Whether he is to be the standard bearer ing, and increase the demand for agricultural produce, of the great democratic party in 1852 depends upon while it ruins the coal and gas business, and such circumstances. One thing we can say, he will be a and high prices. This invention, moreover, removes tain the high office of Chief Magistrate of this Recompletely the only obstacles which have hitherto ex- public, he will prove himself equal to that exalted isted to grial ravigation—the difficulty of procuring station, as he has done in every other to which he has hydrogen gas, and carrying a supply of fuel; and it been called .- Lonisville Democrat. may now be considered a matter of tolerable certainty that men will be seen swiftly and safely soaring in ny relative to the contested seat o Thompson, of various directions before the first of May next .- of Health refers to the case of Mr. Ashbridge, which These facts, being of immense importance, should we reported several days since. He is getting well, not be longer withheld; and I therefore would avail and we have heard of no other cases. We observe myself of your widely circulating journal to present that the papers report the disease in various quarters them to the public. Yours, respectfully, &

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1849.

serious embarrassments. The President was evi- Col. Benton on the Southern Conclave.

is a memorable contribution to American patriotism. Mr. Foote moved to refer the subject to the Com- The tone is carnest, dignified and noble. It is conmittee of the Whole, pending which the House ad- sidered his ablest effort, during the whole canvass. It unfolds the designs of the nullifiers and disunionists in a manner at once clear and temperate. We have now barely space to give his reasons for not at-DEAR SIR:-The scientific explorations of this countending the Southern concluye, which show that he

"I did not attend that conclave. I was invited to which was always adverse to the American interest. do so, not by Mr. Calhoun-he knew me too well, and july to a French ship, the "Morning Star," and the loss knew that I knew him too well—to desire to see me of the American ship, "Silvia Degrasse." The former was there: but I was invited by good men, and friends to run by an incompetent pilot over the North Breakers, and the Union, both whigs and democrats, and urged to latter in descending the Columbia was run out of the chan- come to aid them in stopping the movement. I was nel, and being very heavily laden with lumber, was bliged on a rock. The tunnage of the Silvia is 641—too large for this river at this season of the year, and was running with- lution was to be offered, and told that we could pass out a pilot. The navigation of the Columbia is very safe, the resolution, and break up the meeting, if I would and the terrois of the Columbia Bar have been annihilated go and assist. A whig and a democrat, in the name by the enterprise of our merchantmen. The one half of of their mutual friends, each, alternately, beckoned the ve-sel- in this trade come and go without pilots, and go safely. There are now fourteen vessels in this river for freight, and there are not often fewer vessels inside the Bar. I was inexorable, and gave them the They load mostly with lumber, wheat and flour, and shin- reason-that I was tired of these plots against the gles. There have been shipped from this territory near ten | Union-tired of this threat of disunion-that I wantmillion feet of lumber this year already, to California. It is ed the thing to come to a head, that the people might our people are returning from the mines every day to the point of departure at the passage of the Oregon bill; various occupations of lumbering, farming and improving the country. The country is daily being explored by emigrants I refused to go; and still believe I did what was best and others, and new settlements are growing up. I have been a good deal through the country, and I give it as my opinion that Oregon Territory is susceptible, with equal cultivation, of making two States on the coast equal to New from the slaveholding States, soon became of the York and Pennsylvania. It excels any country on the con- same opinion, and ceased to attend. Mr. Calhoun was tinent for wheat and all the small grains. It is good for left without opposition, and had things his own way. tion in favor of the Union, and the adoption of the Southern Address against it. The character of that Lane is well, and joins me in sending his compliments to address admits of no dispute. It is perfectly under-

After alluding to the manifest object of CALHOUN, to get the Southern members committed to dissolve will come in before Spring ; pechaps I will not leave here the Union, when he was ready to give the signal, Col. before May. The gold of California has run every thing B. thus masterly portrays the traitorism of those who wild on this coast. Pices are exorbitant, and living is so dear that if it were not that the money to pay it with is as

country is in a state of excitement, and bustle and stir; no one knows what to do. Property which I could have bought when I came here for a thousand dollars, I could sell now for ten thousand. I bought nothing but the I-land Mills, which are at the Falls of the Wilhammette in this city; they have a good saw and grist mill on them. I gave thirty not say, if the king can't be saved, I will at least thousand for them; they nett me now, one day with an- save myself; and then run off, or help to kill him. ther, about one hundred and fif y dollars, clear of expenses. No more can Mr. Calhoun, sworn to support the Con-My salary would not pay my travelling expenses and board. stitution, and bolining a place under it, and standing among its defenders, say, (and that before he has nates severely on salaried officers; in fact, there is not a sal- made any trial,) if the Union cannot be saved, I will or drayman. I will-start in a day on two over to Puget's and save it. His oath is not to the South, but to the Sound to hold the Lewis county court, or rather the District | Constitution. As a Senator, he is bound to the Con-Curt in Lewis county, for the purpose of trying six Indians for mudering a young man by the name of Wallace. I have no more toom to write. Give my respects to all inquiring friends.

Constitution. As a Senator, he is bound to the Constitution, and to the Union; and is under a double obligation, that of office, as well as of citizen, to defend both. His very place, under the Constitution, gives him the more chance to destroy it, and doubles The Constitution was jealous of its life, and required security from those who were trusted to a place under it. The security was an oath, in addition to honor and duty. A Senator cannot act till he takes the oath; and after that he is in the condition of the guard within the citadel. He must defend, and die, if the defence requires it. A place under the Constitution doubles the duty to defend it. A man that waylays the house, and breaks in during the night, and murreceived hospitality, contracted the obligation of de creep upon him, and kill him. Burr's treason was odious, but it might have been more so. He was not pying a place under it, by which to attack it more readily and more fatally. His guilt would have been greater if he had plotted his treason while Vice President. It would then have been perjury, and breach no one is allowed to say if, when the safety to that sacred bond is at stake."

Defining the Territory of Texas. light since the world has been inhabited by man-au defining the boundary of Texas. He proposes to invention which must eventually, and almost immedi- leave Texas 150,000 square miles in extent, and to ately, produce an immense revolution in the commer- offer her \$15,000,000 for the territory relinquished, cial intercourse and business in general throughout surrender of public buildings. Custom Houses, and the world; and although it will break down and ruin receipts of customs. The bill provides that when many of the most important branches of business and this relinquished territory shall have 100,000 inhabiavenues to wealth, with hundreds of wealthy corpora- tents, it shall be admitted as a State into the Union. tions and business establishments, yet it will build up The introduction of this bill was a surprise to most thousands of others, and contribute hundreds of mil- Senators, although done with the knowledge and con-

Senator Foote immediately thereafter introduced The first and main feature and foundation of this bis glorified compromise bill, and accused Col. Beninvention, and which at once opens a field for hun- ton of plagarism, or rather of "stealing his thundreds of other inventions, is the discovery by Henry der." Not that it was the same sort of thunder, for M. Paine, Esq., of a ready and almost expenseless the Mississippi Senator boldly avowed his object was, mode of decomposing water and reducing it to the to increase Slave Territory, add to the number of the gaseous state. By the simple operation of a very Slave States, and add to the number of Slave State small machine, without galvanic batteries, or the con- Senators; while he charged upon Col. Benton, the sumption of metals or acids, and only the application | design of purchasing a portion of the Slave Territory of less than one three-hundredth (1-300) part of one of Texas, with a view of, afterwards, applying to i feet of hydrogen gas, and one hundred feet of heaped upon "Old Bullion" all sorts of epithetical oxygen gas per hour. The quantity of these gasses denunciations—quoted Latin at him—and finally (the actual cost of which is less than one cent) will called him the Democratic Traitor Cataline, "who furnish as much heat by combustion as 2,000 feet of has scattered confusion and discord through the the ordinary coal gas, and sufficient to supply light whole Democratic ranks of the North; who, but for count to three hundred common lamps for ten hours, him and his accursed teachings, I verily believe, including the requisite heat for the kitchen; or to would, under the sage and honest counsels which supply the requisite heat for one horse-power of steam. | emanated from the honorable Senator from Michigan, This invention has been tested by six months' opera- who sits before me, (Mr. Cass) have stood firmly and tion, applied to the lighting of houses, and recently fearlessly in the non-interference doctrines of the rethe applicability of these gasses to the warming of nowned Nicholson letter." During this wordy and houses, has also been tested with perfectly satisfac- abusive assault, Col. Benton left the Senate Chamber; tory results. A steam engine furnace and a parlor the following words from a "dead, language" in hot

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE .- At a meeting of the de-Mr. Paine, has one of his machines, new and ele- mocracy of Indiana, at Indianapolis, General Lane thereof to the mere wear of the machinery, and will fame as wide as the Union. His message as Govimmediately produce an immense demand for steam ernor of Oregon shows his eminent qualifications for manufacturing establishments as depend on monopoly gallant one, should be be selected; and should be at-

SMALL Pox .- We suppose the report of the Board of the State. Treat it as you would measles, and there is little danger.

"Thank kind Providence, there are oases in every desert .- Madison Banner.

True: but if there were not asses too, what would the cases be good for !

[Volume 1X::::::Number 34.

There is an almost universal misapprehension in relation to the exact history of the ordinance of 1787. It is true that Mr. Jefferson drafted on Ordinance in 1784, but it was not the Ordinance of 1787. It did, however, contain the celebrated prohibitory clause,-It is historically correct, therefore, to claim for that distinguished Statesman, the authorship of this very essential and important feature of the Ordinance.

In 1787, on the 13th day of July, the Ordinance repor ed by Messrs. Carrington, of Va.; LEE, of Va.; DANE, of Mass.; and SMITH, of N. Y., was adopted, "by the United States in Congress assembled." The following are its essential paragraphs: It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involunraty servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be law lly reclaimed, and conveyed to the person

On the 17th day of September, of the same year, (1787.) the Convention entrusted with the important duty of forming the present Constitution, completed

The 1st section of the fid article of that instrument reads as follows :-

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as un-

As the Ordinance was adopted on the 13th of July, it is not only recognized by this article, but, being an "engagement entered into" by the United States with the people of the Northwestern Territory, was, substantially, made part and parcel of the Constitution itself-as much so as if it had been rehearsed in that

Besides such men, from the North, as Roger SHERMAN, ALEX, HAMILTON and BENJ. FRANKLIN, the following Southern members of the Constitutional Convention voted to make the Ordinance, which forever excludes Slavery from the Northwestern Territo-

DELAWARE .- George Read, Gunning Bedford, jun. MABYLAND .- James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Tho. Jen-

worth Pinkney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia .- William Few, Abraham Baldwin. amended on the 7th day of August 1789, as follows : SEC. 1. Whereas, in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio may continue to have full effect, it is requisite that certain provisions should be made, so as to adapt the same to the present constitution of the United, States, it is enacted, That in all cases in which by the said ordinance, any information is to be given, or communication made by the governor of the said territory to the U. States in Congress assembled, or any of their officers, it shall be the duty of said governor to give such information and to make such communication to the President of the United States; and the President shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint all officers which by the said ordinance were to have been appointed by the United States in Congress assembled, and all officers so appointed, shall be commissioned by him: And in all cases where the United States in Congress assembled, might, by the said ordinance, revoke any commission or remove from any office, the President is hereby declared to have the same pow-

the Ordinance not only received the unanimous vote of the Congress of 1787, but became, in fact, a part of the Constitution, by the unanimous vote of the Convention by which that instrument was framed, and subsequently received the sanction of all the States which gave their votes in favor of the Constitution. Is it not ridiculous, therefore, to contend that it would be unconstitutional to apply the principle of that Ordinance to New Mexico and California, when the Ordinance which embodies that principle, is a part of the Constitution itself !- Alb. E. Jour.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE-Their United States Senators and the Slave Subject .- In the Lower House of the

Resolved. That the union of the sovereign States of this republic is the only sure foundation of its strength and greatness, and to the American patriot is nearer and dearer than any local, sectional, or fractional interest whatever, arising from geographical divisions or party fends, and that every effort to dissolve it is at enmity with the principles of the revolution, and is totally destructive of our highest social and political happiness-to our national

Resolved. That the union of these States was cemented in revolutionary blood, and is above all price, and that Kentucky will stand by it as the most sacred duty, while

ing in their devotion to the Union, This resolution after some debate, was referred to a select

LOUISIANA AGAINST DISUNION. -The N. O. Commercial Bulletin, of the 28th uft., speaks of that State as having no sympathy with hot-headed disunionists. It

we regard as mere brutum fulmen, for it is bound together by hooks of steel, which all their efforts will be unable to

We have carefully examined our exchanges from the Southern States, and have not only received letters from the different sections, but have seen many others, and from all we can learn or hear, we do not see the least symptom of any response by the people of the South to the excitement which some of their Representatives are endeavoring to create at Washington. The people of the South apparently were never more calm and tranquil, and do not realize any of the fancied dangers which seem to bount the minds of these ghost seers and hobgoblin manufacturers. We would recommend those gentlemen to regain a little more equanimity and coolness of temper, and not to rate the judgment and common sense of their constituents by such a low standard, or to suppose they can be so readily frightened by the raw head and bloody bones which they are striving so hard to keep before them.

Mr. George Washington de Lafayette, who accom-

terday that a certain professional book-keeper had, on the day before, made a "double entry" on board of the Louisville packet, Swiftsure, contrary to good morals and the laws "in such cases made and provided." In plain language, he eloped with the beautiful wife of one of our citizens. Perhaps he is the "gay Lothario" whose numerous matrimonial ex-ploits we copied from a St. Louis paper some days since. - Madison Banner, 19th.

Ordinance of 1787 --- Historical Fallacies corrected.

claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

der the Confederation.

ry, a part of the Constitution, viz: John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Brown.

VIRGINIA .- George Washington, John Blair, James Neutre Canolina .- William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson. SOUTH CAROLINA. - John Rutledge, Charles Cotes-

The validity of the Ordinance having been thus asserted and secured by the Constitution, it was not necessary that it should be "re-enacted" after that instrument had become the fundamental law of the land, nor was it re-enacted in 1789, as is almost universal-

er of revocation and removal. SEC. 2. In case of the death, removal, resignation or necessary absence of the governor of said territory, the secretary thereof shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties of the governor, during the vacancy occasioned by the removal, resignation or necessary absence of the said gov-

From these brief reminiscences, it will be seen that

Kentucky Legislature, on the 2d inst., Mr. Simms offered the following resolutions, (in keeping with the Union sentiments of Gov. Crittenden's message, as published vesterday.) and moved their reference to a select commit-

prosperity, and to our well earned fame,

she remembers the struggles of '76, and the parting ad-Resolved. That we have full confidence in the patriotism of our Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled, and that upon this question they will be true and unyield-

Anything which the indiscreet and injudicious of any or all sections of the county can do to dissolve this Union, loosen or destroy.

panied his father during the last visit to the United States, died Intely at Lagrange. He has left two sons, M. M. Oscar and Edmund de Lafayette.

CRIM. Con.-Our city was rife with rumors yes-

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

Fashionable Inconsistencies.

Were we not admirers of the softer sex, we would not obtrude ourselves upon their notice with the following remarks, and trust what we have to say will be as kindly received as it is houestly advanced. If

any person is benefitted we shall be gratified. Every country has its customs, and what appears odd to us may seem right to others. We might adopt with propriety whatever is consistent, and should reject that which is inconsistent.

The Goddess of Fashion is ever changing and fickle; why should her whims and behests be always obeyed! There is no good reason why approved customs should be abolished, or why each new fashion should be embraced.

We remember when American ladies were their dresses several inches above their feet, and what is prettier than a neat shod foot! Now it is considered indelicate to wear any but long dresses, and a sight of the little foot is out of the question. Who has not noticed our prettiest ladies promenading our streets in muddy weather with the skirts of their fine costumes bordered with some inches of mud, and which they could not be induced to raise a little because the act might exhibit the worked border of a clean jupe -how very modest ! !- whilst the dear creatures are willing to appear in public assemblies with arms and neck uncovered, and breast not invisible. This is well enough, but we object to affected, narrow-minded modesty; we wish our ladies would emulate those of Europe in some particulars. The nectness of the better classes of them is quite striking. "The majority of them wear white cotton stock-

ings, without those dirty pantalets which you see bobbing against the ancles of our women, and they have too much good sense, under an affected modesty to let their clothes draggle in the mud; but they raise them a little, and you will see them elegantly dressed, and walking through and crossing the muddiest streets in the rain, and not a speck of dirt upon their shoes or stockings."

The plan of encumbering the person with coarse and heavy inner garments, to give the outer an unproportioned circumference is inconsistent with good taste, and productive of bad health.

Fashion has dictated the compression of the infant feet in irons to one nation-the enclosure of the infant head between two boards to another-and the withering of the vital system by cords or corsets to a third; because, fersooth, she would fain beautify nature's handiwork! She would

"Gild refined gold, paint the lily. Throw a perfume on the violet, Smooth the ice, or add another hue

Unto the rainbow"-It is about this wasteful and ridiculous attempt to beautify by tight-lacing, the most beautiful of our species, that we are about to speak. This custom has been introduced among us by the enlightened of the old world, and has been duly observed by the better classes of this country. Whilst philanthropists have been doing "good works" little has been said about this self-destroying practise, in comparison with volumes that have been written and snoken in regard to evils of minor importance. To a few physiological writers the world is greatly indebted for an exposure of the baneful effects resulting from tight-lacing; and they have clearly demonstrated that this custom tends to an early destruction of the physical and mental power of woman, and to the reproduction of a degenerate and enfeebled progeny; and it is earnestly hoped that mothers and daughters for the love they have for themselves and their posterity, that they will at once renounce the use of the "corset," and take a position amongst the reformers of the day. Anti-Tight-lacing Societies should be formed throughout the length and breadth of our land. Soon thereafter we might say of our girls as Henry Coleman (an American) says ly represented. It was, however, recognized and of the girls of Broeck and Saardam. "I think some of them the fairest and handsomest creatures I ever looked upon, and made of unmixed porcelain clay. Before I left England, I thought the English women the fairest I had ever seen. I now consider them as belonging to the colored races; these girls much exceed them. Take the fairest rose that was ever plucked, with the gli tering dew-drop among its petals; take the fairest peach that ever hung upon the tree, with its charming tints of red and white-and they are eclipsed by the transparency and beauty of complexion of the fairest of these women."

> THE OTHER SIDE. - We find a somewhat lenghthy article in the Washington Globe, in review of the work called "The Other Side," purporting to be a history of the late war, and in which the Mexican writers have the impudence to allege that "the truth is, our army routed the Americans in all encounters." The book has been compiled, edited and written by some fourteen or fifteen authors, so that from this fact an idea of its literary morit may be gathered. The authors of this book claim the battle of Buena Vista or Angostura, as it is called in Mexico, as a decisive Mexican victory, certainly it is alleged that they out fought the Americans, but lost the apparent triumph by some hocus-pocus work not yet fully explained. The blame of this apparent defeat is thrown upon Minou, who, with a large force, in the rear of Taylor's army during the battle, remained inactive. Santa Anna's qualifications for a general are rather roughly handled, while he is complimented for his personal bravery. "It is to be regretted," say the authors, "that his combinations did not correspond with his gallantry, that his errors dim the splendor of his merits, and that while it is painful to blame his conduct as a general, it is also pleasing to praise his courage as a soldier." To praise a general for his courage only is "faint praise." This lowers his merit to that of a common soldier, and assigns him but few of the qualities he ought to possesss as a commander. The account of the march of Santa Anna's army to Buena Vista, and his retreat from that battle, portray the most horror-striking hardships alleged to have been experienced by this ill-fated force. The loss sustained in the march from cold, fatigue, &c... is set down at four thousand; and the loss from all causes, on the retreat, at ten thousand five hundred, making fourteen thousand five laundred, out of twenty or twenty-one thousand. There must be much exaggeration in this; but after deducting one-third, it appears that Santa Appa lost one-balf of his army. besides the loss sustained in the battle; and so completely demolished had the army become, that, on the retreat, the soldiers murdered their own officers with the view of concealing their plundering and robbery, and yet these Mexican writers, who acknowledge this horrid State of affairs, contend that such soldiers can and did vanquish our brave men. We admire the cool effrontery of these assertions. The accounts of some of the other battles are rather more impartially

IMPORTANT INVENTION .- We yesterday witnessed he operation of a small Saw Mill, constructed upon a new and singular principle-that of self-propulsion. The inventor is Mr. Amos Jackson, of Pottowatamie county, Iowa, who, in company with several of his brethren of the Mormon faith, are now in this city. Mr. Jackson has spent many years of toil, and our impression is that the method now presented will entirely supercede the mills now in use.

This mill is built in such a manner as to derive its entire propelling power from the weight of the log be sawed, which he accomplishes in the following manner: the ordinary ways upon which the carriage travels, are fixed upon bearings that enter into the frame, the oppposite ends are provided with large segments of cog wheels and pinions; thus, it will be seen, that when the log is pushed forward to the saw. its weight is brought to act with great force through the segments, upon a shaft having several intermediate gearings, to increase the speed sufficiently for

driving the crank shaft. When we consider that the weight of saw-logs is ommonly six to eight thousand pounds, we may judge of the immense propelling power thus obtained; indeed, the fear is, that means will have to be used to check and regulate the velocity of the descending mass, as the segment describes its area. If the principle, when carried out, answers any thing like as well as the one we have witnessed, we cannot see what use there can be for steam, water, or any other power than that used by Mr. Jackson for saw-milling. -St. Louis Republican.

The Case of Webster. Bosron, Jan. 19, 1850

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman. The examination before the Grand Jury was not wholly ex parte. Several witnesses said they had seen Parkman after his disappearance. The New Orleans Delta publishes an anonymous letter dated Washington, Texas, in which the writer says Webster is innocent of the murder of Parkman. That he himself is guilty, and that he is going to California. The etter is written on coerce paper in an illiterate style.